

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

17

ARAB AFRICA

FRG Economics Minister Arrives in Cairo
NC230658 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0610 GMT
23 Dec 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 23 Dec (MENA)—Martin Bangemann, FRG minister of economics, arrived in Cairo early this morning on a visit to Egypt, during which he will meet with President Husni Mubarak.

The FRG minister, who will be staying in Egypt until 4 January, will also meet with other Egyptian politicians and economists, notably Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi. He will also confer with officials from the Ministries of Agriculture, Economy, and Tourism. [passage omitted]

EEC Grants Loan for Agricultural Financing
NC211134 Cairo MENA in English 1125 GMT
21 Dec 87

[Excerpt] Cairo, 21 Dec (MENA)—Egypt and the European Economic Community signed today a joint project agreement on agricultural financing, whereby the EEC will offer 49.5 million dollars to the project, 2,200,000 dollars of which is in the form of a non-repayable grant and the rest to be refunded in the form of four-year installments at only a one-per-cent interest, following a ten-year period of grace. The agreement was signed by Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture and Land Reclamation Dr. Yusuf Wali while the EEC representative here signed for the European Community. [passage omitted]

Libya

Further on Arab Opposition Party Meeting

Al-Qadhdhafi Addresses Banquet
LD170245 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2049 GMT 16 Dec 87

[Speech by leader Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi at 15 December dinner banquet held in honor of the delegations attending the conference of Arab opposition parties in Tripoli—recorded]

[Text] In the name of God, dear brothers, good evening. I am satisfied at the conclusion of our conference, the conference of pan-Arab opposition forces. Regardless of the resolutions, this is a first step, and it is a positive one. The work of our conference is full of positives signs, despite the fact that it is the first held at this level. We hope that future meetings, God willing, will build on the foundation laid by this conference. One of the most positive results of this conference is that the Arab opposition forces have come to know each other and have met as a united front. This in itself is a great historic gain. Arab opposition forces today feel that they are a united force in a single arena, addressing the concerns of one nation against one danger.

No doubt, brothers, your realization of the seriousness of the situation facing our Arab nation has contributed to this meeting and has aroused this feeling of danger, responsibility, and trust—the responsibility of the struggle toward the coming generations. If such meetings are repeated, the interaction between us will no doubt create a pan-Arab political movement. There will be a big gain if we can unify the forces of the Arab opposition; that is to say, not a unification in the narrow meaning of the word, but within its wide pan-Arab framework, as when we talk about the unity of the Arab nations or the establishment of an Arab union. This would create a wide Arab union, leaving each country to its own private affairs; what needs changing will be changed in each country by the country itself.

When we talk about the unity of the forces of the Arab opposition, we do not now aspire for the unification of the Tunisian Destourian Party, for example, with the Moroccan Istiqlal Party, but both parties will feel that they are within one framework—one is in Tunisia and the other is in Morocco. The aim is to unite Tunisia and Morocco by way of uniting this nation, to eliminate the danger threatening Tunisia and Morocco by way of eliminating the danger threatening the Arab nation. Therefore, I repeat and reaffirm that what we should be safeguarding is this interaction between us.

I asked a number of brothers about their impressions and opinions—brothers among a number of forces of Arab opposition—and I was pleased that they came out with a very good impression about the force of Arab opposition. They expressed to me their happiness that there is pan-Arab feeling and an awakening following the period of apathy which used to prevail. During the recent period, there was apathy at all levels; we received blows and insults and became torn apart; we bled and cried tears without making a move. But it appears that the process of attempting to subjugate us—to subjugate this nation—and the attempt to flagrantly challenge us through NATO aggression on the Jamahiriya and the Palestinian camps, the persecution of our brothers in the occupied territories, and the transfer of the aggression to the southern parts of the Jamahiriya—the battles of the Gulf of Sidra, of Aouzou, and of Bab al-Aziziyah between the Bab al-Aziziyah and the NATO forces; the battles of southern Lebanon; the martyrdom operations carried out by young children and young girls during the previous period of apathy—it appears that such challenges and crude and impertinent provocations have aroused in us our pan-Arab feeling. This gives hope to this nation—that it will be aroused and then will challenge.

I want to be truthful at the beginning of our period of challenge, our challenging role. [applause] We should confront challenges one by one. For my part, I tried to assert to you what you yourselves have felt—that the land on which you have met is not a land of domination or a land of confiscating the will of others. I hope this meeting, here on the land of the Jamahiriya, will

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

18

ARAB AFRICA

convince you that there is an Arab spot which lives in freedom and popular democracy in the true meaning of the word, and that the basis of action on this land has been established for the purpose of removing pressures from man, to break the shackles restricting man, and to create a climate which makes this man creative and able to excel on earth.

In Libya, revolution should be a reaction to the suppression of the will of Arab citizens and men everywhere. It should act on his behalf, in his forced absence. I wanted you to feel some of this truth, which is visible on Libyan soil. As you can see, you met in total freedom, and even the delegation representing the Libyan side sometimes expressed some reservations on certain resolutions adopted by this conference. This means that it has no way of controlling or undermining the resolutions of other brothers.

I am striving to reach the stage where the Arab individual is able to decide upon whatever he wants. All the damage we have incurred, and the astronomical price we have paid throughout our bitter history came because we forced others to be absent, because we looked down on them, because of control and suppression against the popular forces, and out of fear of the masses. We paid a dear price.

Somebody wrote in his book that this is the return of awareness. We objected, but one can see that there is truth in this. 'Abd al-Nasir, as a pan-Arab and a historic hero, felt that all his life was for the masses, but this feeling provided a justification for suppressive organs, giving authority in the name of the masses' interests. This led to the absenteeism of the masses. The slogans became: Control and intimidate the masses. That is to say, they made 'Abd al-Nasir doubt the masses. I met him several times and discussed the issue with him.

I used to hear calls to control the masses—in actual fact I do not like this term: Control the masses. I say: The upsurge of the masses. We used to hear in Egypt the call: Control the masses. I hate this controlling of the masses, because by nature, the organs of domination—I mean the security organs—always assume that a person under surveillance is a traitor before he actually betrays. They made fear prevail among the masses. This could have prevailed when 'Abd al-Nasir was alive because no doubt 'Abd al-Nasir was working for the sake of the masses. But look at what happened after 'Abd al-Nasir. The masses which were cast aside had someone speaking for them, someone who believed that he was expressing their aspirations. Actually, 'Abd al-Nasir was truthful in his attempts to serve the masses and to express their views, but in my own philosophy, and as history has taught us, nobody can express the views of others.

Freedom and life is a dream, and nobody can dream on behalf of others; even if you try, you cannot. A sick person is the one who feels the pain. No matter how closely related you are to this sick person, you cannot feel

or imagine his pain. If someone is happy and rejoicing, you yourself cannot feel his happiness, no matter how close you are to him. He alone can express his happiness. If you want to express your feelings toward someone feeling sad, you cannot express the degree of sadness that person feels. Hence the immortal saying which history has written: Representing others is charlatanism; in other words, you cannot represent others; it is charlatanism to represent others. 'Abd al-Nasir tried and tried and tried until his death. He tried to represent the masses and express their aspirations. The masses worshipped him. They never hated him. In actual fact, the masses were left with no say in matters. When the person who worked for the masses and who was worshipped by them died, the masses discovered that they were left with no say in matters.

The author who wrote about the return of awareness meant that we depended on one person who did everything for us, and suddenly we lost him. Awareness came back to us, and this meant that we would again assume responsibility. But we were not trained to assume responsibility. In such circumstances, a person such as Al-Sadat snatched these masses, and from the position which 'Abd al-Nasir occupied he began to do the opposite. Instead of serving the masses he let them down; he betrayed them; he sold out the masses. The future of the masses depending on one person is a great adventure. Nothing can be achieved without the people's will. Fearing the masses, leaving them from decision-making, or confiscating the will of the masses—we tried all these; they led to catastrophe. The opposition should depend on this.

Opposition should carry out a struggle against the ruling forces. We should find a way to liberate the masses, for the ruling forces want to control these people.

Through our continuing meetings, God willing, and through our interaction, a popular theory, ideology, and dogma may crystallize. With these, we will win the masses over to our side in their battle. We cannot wage the struggle in the name of the masses. If the battle is that of the masses, if the future is that of the masses, if tomorrow belongs to the masses, if the enemy is the enemy of the masses, and the price is that of the masses, then how can we not allow the one most concerned to participate in the battle? He should enter the battle.

This philosophy is felt by us all. When we say the popular front, why is the word popular chosen? It is because the philosophy says that the action must be popular and the front must be popular; that is to say, the people are to the fore, otherwise liberation will not be achieved. The democratic popular front—what does it mean? It means that unless the action is popular and democratic. [sentence as heard] When we say the Communist Party, which is here on my right [Al-Qadhdhafi chuckles], the leader of the Communist Party is sitting on my left, the secretary of the Popular Front is sitting on my left, in fact—communist; what does it mean? It means popular;

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

19

ARAB AFRICA

it means that authority and wealth is public; this is what is assumed. This is the basis of all the philosophies on which the movements were founded.

Take the Istiqlal Party; when we say Istiqlal, what do we mean? Independent; it is not a lackey; it is not restricted; it is independent. What is the meaning of Istiqlal? It means free. We cannot mention here every name of every opposition party; these are examples. We should continue to make everything public; we should have equality; we should make everything popular and everything independent, including our will.

Here, on Libyan soil, we freely express our views. Here, which is part of the Arab land, there is independence and popularity, and democracy and communism—I do not mean Marxism-Leninism [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs]—there is communism whereby everything belongs to the public; authority, wealth, and freedom are public; nobody deputizes on behalf of others. God willing, we will time one of our upcoming conferences to coincide with the convening of the basic popular conferences in the Jamahiriyyah. You will have an opportunity to participate and see the popular conferences; you will follow up the decisions made so that a year later you will be able to say that the decisions which we have participated in have been carried out; that is to say, that the internal and external policies of the Jamahiriyyah have proceeded according to the decisions, or should be as such, as the masses now may be unable to absorb this new thing which in actual fact, we assume, is the basis of everything—that the people govern themselves by themselves, and administer their affairs by themselves.

People became accustomed to suppression and domination, to the extent that when someone issued a decision they could not believe they were free and able to make a decision. The people are amazed to see authority, wealth, and arms in their hands. We have never been accustomed to such things; they were forbidden things. In fact, these things used to be monopolized.

The struggle between opposition forces, such as the force here, and the forces of the regimes was a struggle for these capabilities. The regime wanted to own these capabilities in order to dominate. We, as an opposition force, wanted to wrest them from the regime in order to give them to the masses so that the latter, with these capabilities, could control their destinies. Now, during this era and this period, it is assumed that opposition is a struggle with the regime over capabilities—authority, wealth, and arms. Authority means decisionmaking. Who has the power of decisionmaking? The regime. The arms are in the hands of the regime. The wealth is in the hands of the forces of exploitation—which usually manufactures the regime—or the regime allies itself, as Al-Sadat did, with the forces of exploitation in order to be able to control. There is, therefore, a struggle between the forces of opposition and the regime to wrest these capabilities so that the latter will become the property of the masses.

If this occurs, it means the establishment of a jamahiriyyah. If we place these capabilities in the hands of the masses, the jamahiri system will be established. In the jamahiri system, the masses replace the government; in other words, a jamahiriyyah popular theory and a theory based on government, and there is a struggle between the two.

We believe that we are beginning to end the era of governments and to establish instead the era of the masses. We benefit from this in a sense that there is a serious attempt to apply it in a part of the Arab homeland which is yours. Your meeting here in this part gives us an opportunity to see that there is no one who is confiscating our will; we decide freely.

If any of you wants to appear on Libyan television and criticize whomever you want or to insult whomever you want, I do not believe that you will be prevented from doing so by anyone. I declare this, and any of you can tomorrow or tonight go to the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland and to the Libyan television station and say what you want; anyone from any party; he can say whatever he believes to be correct; nobody will stop him. Had I been speaking over an Arab radio—first they would not permit me to speak directly—they would have recorded what I had to say; this has happened. Then it would be edited. I spoke on Moroccan television—naturally it is government-run—but they could not broadcast what I said because they wanted to edit the tape; they wanted to remove every other word, and therefore they could not edit the tape. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] The interview thus became spoiled and they said that they could not put it on the air as it contained references to the United States, Israel, the masses, reaction, liberation, freedom, equality, socialism, independence, etc. They said that the interview was full of mines. You can go on Libyan radio, all of you, and speak.

One day a demonstration took place in Green Square—I cannot remember the occasion [voice from audience says the invasion of Beirut]—yes, correct, the occasion was the invasion of Beirut. Some of the Arab popular forces which were in Tripoli staged a demonstration and a sit-in in Green Square. I went by car to see them. I greeted them and asked them: Why are you staging a sit-in? They said: We want our voice to be heard and our resolutions to be broadcast. I said to them: No, you should all go to the radio station of the Voice of the Greater Arab Homeland and all other Libyan radio stations, take them over, and stay there until the morning, do whatever you want and say whatever you wish—you will give a rest to the people working there. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] Run the radio for a day or two, or more. [Al-Qadhdhafi laughs] The demonstration broke up. They did not want to hear words such as those. They said that their demonstration was preempted. There is no other Arab radio which permits this.

Indeed, Libya is the base of Arab opposition. It is the popular base, and it is the one that should be owned by you—with all its capabilities, oil, arms, and land. Benefit

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

20

ARAB AFRICA

from it to serve the Arab opposition, from the Atlantic Ocean to the Arab Gulf. I consider your presence on Libyan soil an honor for our territory. I consider it a service for the Arab opposition to meet at a very suitable place, indeed, for opposition.

Your Libyan brothers and sisters appreciate most of all that the Arab opposition as a whole meets on Libyan soil. This has raised the morale of Libyan fighters on the shores of the Gulf of Sidra and in the Ouzou mountains. Your Libyan brothers are very proud of this and consider it to be stronger than any weapon. Your presence with them is a challenge that honors the Arab opposition forces and bestows honor on the popular masses. It is a challenge by the Arab opposition forces to the United States and Israel, who say every day that they want to deal a blow to those who finance the Palestinian resistance and train it, saying that the gliders used by the fedayeen were bought by Libya. This is being broadcast daily in the occupied land.

Yesterday and the day before, there were provocations in the Mediterranean by the U.S. 6th Fleet, firing at targets, engaging in electronic warfare—perhaps in preparation for some Israeli action, perhaps to disturb this conference. We challenge them and they challenge us. Indeed, your presence with your Libyan brothers in this circumstance is a strong weapon against those enemies, from the Zionists to the Yankees, from the United States to the reactionaries. We are proud of it, and it had a deep and positive effect on Libyan morale.

Rest assured that your country, Al-Jamahiriya, is not isolated, like an agent beating a drum and repeating what colonialists say. As I said at an earlier press conference, governments have not isolated it. But has it been isolated from the masses or not? Those who are isolated by people are isolated, but if they are isolated by rulers then they are not isolated. This is natural. Regrettably, if you are a ruler in the Arab homeland, under these circumstances it means you possess every bad attribute possible.

If these people boycotted it, it was only the bad who did so, except for a small number of the Arab national regimes known to you who could be counted on the fingers of one hand. [Al-Qadhafi laughs] Your presence here proves to your enemy and the enemy of the Arab nation that your Libyan Arab people are not in isolation. This fact is proven by your presence here, of which we feel proud. We will act as trustees of your resolutions, and for the secretaries of the parties forming the pan-Arab committee. [sentence as heard]

God willing, contact will be made with you soon to try to resolve the problems that have undermined Arab ranks, as we described them, and to ensure that our resolutions and recommendations have been included in these parties' programs. The pan-Arab committee will inspect these parties to see whether there has been any change in

their constitutions and programs, whether the conference has influenced these programs, and whether the demand for Arab unity and the liberation of Palestine has been included in these programs.

You must confirm this. Naturally, there are parties that are unionist by nature, and have expressed this. There are parties that, although they have a unionist spirit and are completely pro-unionist Arabs, loving the unity of their nation, this is nonetheless not included in their program officially, constitutionally, and politically. It must be studied.

What these parties have done must be revealed. Have their political bureaus, central committees, or conferences met, and have they introduced amendments and included in their constitutions the demand for the realization of Arab unity, the liberation of Palestine? Henceforth, these will be our demands.

We affirm our commitment, my personal commitment, to your resolutions. I am confident that the brother secretaries will rise to the level of this historic responsibility. But the strong motive that prompted me to be here with you and address you today is to underline the significance of your presence and your holdings of your conference on Libyan territory in the present conditions, when the Jamahiriya is facing the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary challenges. You have shown that these challenges were not directed against Libya and the Libyan people, but against the Arab nation and its aspirations, and because this region is the strong outcrying and defiant voice. Striking against Libya is in fact tantamount to striking against the Arab opposition, the Arab nation. Why did they aim at Libya? In order to silence a banned voice. But it is your voice. They want to silence it. Your presence here proves that indeed this is your voice, your land, your revolution, and your country, and that Libya is not isolated, for the masses and the opposition forces stand with it. This, indeed, is a great honor, and has moved the Libyans. I value this act of yours greatly.

This conference is proof that Arab nationalism is not chauvinistic or fanatical, and does not involve bigotry. On the contrary, there is a Sudanese delegation from southern Sudan. They are not Arabs by origin, but they know their destiny is tied to that of the Arab homeland and nation. The enemy who challenges this land is also challenging their land, because their land is part of the homeland. Those who challenge the Arab people also challenge them, because they are amidst the Arab people. The presence of our brothers from Sudan has given a great meaning to Arab opposition and pan-Arabism; it has become clear that we are a race advocating everything for Arabs. Arabism is a belonging and a destiny; it not just blood and descent. [applause]

It has become evident that the struggle against imperialism, Zionism, backwardness, and reaction brings us all together as Arabs and as non-Arabs. This is a common

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

21

ARAB AFRICA

cause. We do not say that because your blood is not Arab you are not against imperialism. Imperialism is the enemy of all. Zionism is the enemy of all. Racism is the enemy of all.

Our region, which is inhabited by the Arabs, the African brothers, the Kurds, and those around us, is exposed to one threat. All of us stand in one trench against one common enemy. This is what made us embrace our brothers in southern Sudan and in northern Sudan, the Kurds, the African peoples, the Mediterranean peoples, and extend our alliance to include the peoples of Latin America, and to the forces in southern Africa, the peoples in Asia, and the forces of liberation and socialism in the world. This is a broad universal front and we are in its midst.

Tomorrow, the conferences of the opposition forces might be attended by observers from the forces of the socialist camp, the African liberation, Latin America, and the Mediterranean peoples who want this sea to be one of peace. All this could happen.

Internationalist struggle and the struggle by the Arab nation are united in solidarity and are linked. Its victory is subject to its alliances with world liberation forces and to the establishment of a broad international popular front. In fact, the world is divided into two parts: one part is imperialist and the other anti-imperialist. This is how things are. The part that is struggling against imperialism must triumph over the other part, dominated by imperialism, until imperialism is defeated. Peace will then be achieved; war and problems will end. This is a jamahiriya's objectives; eternal peace will be established if jamahiriya's are set up throughout the world. There will be no wars among people, because there will be no people with hostile intentions toward another people.

Never have any people left their land to enter the land of another people. It is only armed forces that cross into other people's lands on the orders of their rulers. Hence, if the rulers were to disappear, if the armies were to disappear, and if their equipment were to disappear, and if the masses remained, and popular conferences and committees were formed, then equality would reign throughout the world; there would be peace, and wars would end. This is because no people harbor...[sentence incomplete as heard]

The Chadian people harbor no hostility toward the Libyan people, nor do the Libyan people have evil intentions. However, when the United States, France, agents, and fascism intervened, they forced the Chadians to die on land that is not even their own. Libyans were forced to fight against Chadians because Chadians have U.S., French, Israeli, and reactionary weapons. Regrettably, the arms cases we have seized had (Shubr al-Khaymah) written on them, in addition to the cases that had Hebrew writing, and some that had the U.S. flag on

them—a hand holding the U.S. flag. This was U.S. aid to the world and French arms. All of them next to each [words indistinct] from Egypt.

This is regrettable—arms from the (Shubr al-Khaymah) company used against the Libyan people. What was the Libyan people's stand when Egypt fought against a foreign force, Zionism? They offered them everything. Libya became Egypt and Egypt became Libya.

I carried rockets on my shoulders and loaded planes destined for Egypt. That same night I took training for parachute landings, boarded a military plane, and landed in Egypt in darkness because the Israelis were 83 km from Cairo—which is 101, named after the 101 tent; they were not at a distance of 101, [words indistinct], but at a distance of 83 km, across the canal. I still had the parachute and was walking, because rockets could have hit us from any side. I do not know how we landed in Cairo.

All the boats used by Egypt to cross the Suez Canal were Libyans' [words indistinct]. [applause] All the mobile artillery was Libyan; Egypt did not have a single mobile gun. We purchased the first consignment of mobile artillery from Italy and crossed the Suez Canal with them, supported by Mirage aircraft. Libyan purchased 100 Mirages for Egypt for the crossing. The military boats were Libyan. This is what happened when Egypt confronted a foreign enemy.

Now, Libya is confronting a foreign enemy: the United States, France, NATO, agents, and Zionism in Africa. What do Libyans expect from Egypt? To give arms to this alliance? Here we must protest. There is recklessness, scorn, and feeble-mindedness in Arab reality. If we look in the dictionary, we will find stronger words than these to describe Arab politics, but I will not use them.

The time has come for opposition. It must not be an opposition that is mere decoration for the regime so that it can be described as democratic. It must be a serious opposition. Brothers, the tyrants have gone too far; it is right to struggle and make sacrifices. That is right. Opposition, struggle, and making sacrifices is right for now.

Palestinian fighters killed six Israeli soldiers. The Israelis now want to set the Arab homeland on fire. They are thinking where to strike. Well, yesterday in Gaza, they killed six Palestinians, and at another place they killed seven. Add together the number of Palestinians killed in the past 2 days: 22 martyrs. They have just gone, as though it was nothing. We killed 6, but you killed 22. But they do not take that into consideration. They say: We will retaliate for the operation. Well, how about those who have been killed? Were they sheep? See how far they go in their disregard. Well, you killed 22 in return for 6. But you do not take that into consideration. The world

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

22

ARAB AFRICA

does not say that Israel retaliated, but is yet to retaliate for the operation. Then what was that that has happened? Arabs died. (?So what)? What state of affairs is this?

The time has come for actual and serious opposition. The weakening Arab regimes must be surprised by the opposition, which they thought was a meek lamb, turning into a lion. Even these parties, which they considered to be conventional political parties that have been tamed, and domesticated, and were in their pocket, must henceforth surprise them by showing them that they are roaring lions, that they materialize the will of the people and the popular wrath. This is what I hope to see from our opposition from now on. This is our first meeting. Indeed, I have positively evaluated it. All the brothers feel that we are standing on solid ground. But it must not be said that Arabs forget the resolutions they make, and always start again from zero.

The enemy always tries to make us lose confidence in our capabilities. This insult must come to an end. The next time, God willing, we will not start from zero. It will be the next step after the first step we have already taken. Our third meeting would be the third step and so on, until we arrive. God willing, we will arrive.

The struggle will continue. [applause]

DFLP Secretary General Speaks

*LD181457 Tripoli Television Service in Arabic
2049 GMT 16 Dec 87*

[Speech by Nayif Hawatimah, DFLP secretary general, at 15 December banquet in honor of the delegations participating in the conference of Arab opposition parties in Tripoli—recorded]

[Text] Brother colonel and brother militants: From the heart of the slaughtered people of Palestine; from the heart of the Palestinian camps; from the heart of the Arab masses with regard to the actions of the parties and forces of liberation, progress, and pan-Arab unity; and from the heart of all these, pan-Arab greetings to the brother colonel and the people of the Jamahiriyah.

We, the children of the people of Palestine, thank the brother colonel for his pan-Arab and Libyan initiatives, especially the initiative he launched on 2 March 1987, to achieve the unity of the Palestinian revolution. On the basis of this pan-Arab initiative, the brother colonel made a continuous effort through the entire month of March, which culminated in the unity of the PLO in Algiers in April 1987.

Had it not been for the unity of the PLO, the latter would have been erased in the same way as the Palestinian revolution, and the Palestinian national rights, would have been erased at the Amman summit. Moreover, this

would have opened the way for Jordanian treason between Israel and Jordan [as heard] toward the Arabization of the Camp David agreements by including a new Arab front.

In the process of the Libyan pan-Arab initiatives, the brother colonel launched the present pan-Arab initiative by grouping together all the nationalist, democratic, and progressive Arab parties and opposition forces so that we will formulate nationalist and pan-Arab common denominators in the future and relentless struggle for a firm steadfastness in the face of the enemies.

We all remember that when the forces of steadfastness were united with the steadfastness front by a Libyan pan-Arab initiative, we entered the Baghdad summit and achieved the realizations of the Baghdad summit. When the forces of steadfastness broke up, the same forces entered the Amman summit and great tragedies appeared.

We hope that this pan-Arab initiative, around which we have now met, will enjoy a higher standard with fewer slogans and a lot of practical spirit. The current situation requires practical work much more than the roar of slogans, statements, words, and great phrases. With a practical spirit, we work in order to enable ourselves to translate the resolutions and the recommendations adopted by this conference and transform them into real practical steps to stop them from being frozen as soon as this conference ends.

In the same process, a conference of the Arab ruling parties will be held in the next few days following an initiative by the brother colonel. We hope that this conference will constitute an effective and practical groundwork for the restoration of relations among the Arab forces of steadfastness. If we really want to contain the Camp David agreements, contain the U.S.-Zionist capitulationist solutions, then the containment starts with the completion of the unity of the revolution and the PLO, the recovery of the unity of the Lebanese nationalist force, and the alignment of the Palestinian, Lebanese nationalist, and Syrian forces in a confrontation front in southern Lebanon against the Zionist enemy. The containment also starts with the restoration of relations between Syria and the PLO united on the basis of its national program. The Syrian-Palestinian alliance constitutes a cornerstone in the steadfastness of the frontline against the imperialist-Zionist enemy and the advocates of capitulationist solutions. With this cornerstone, we will be able to rebuild the Arab force of steadfastness until we achieve real unity against the United States, Israel, Zionist expansionism, and Arab reactionary regimes—America's Arabs.

We hope to take steps toward this road. Thanks, many thanks, from the heart of the people of Palestine who are fighting with stones, after it was forbidden to deliver weapons to them, in the towns and villages of Nablus,

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

23

ARAB AFRICA

Al-Quds, Gaza, and Hebron, and in the villages of the Triangle, Galilee, the coast, and the Negev. From the heart of the revolution of the brave in the occupied territories, to Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, to the masses of Libya, thousands of greetings.

Egyptian Delegation Departs

LD190518 Tripoli JANA in English 1830 GMT
 18 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 18, JAMAHIRI-YAH NEWS AGENCY—"Shawqi Khalid" the assistant secretary-general of Egypt's Socialist Labour Party (SLP) and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening after taking part in the nationalist conference of Arab opposition parties.

Shawqi Khalid gave a statement to JANA's envoy in which he expressed hope that the opposition parties, which took part in the conference, carry out what resolutions had been agreed upon and work towards implementing them.

Lebanese Nasirite Leader Departs

LD222221 Tripoli JANA in English 1700 GMT
 22 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 22, JAMAHIRI-YAH NEWS AGENCY—This morning, Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd al-Masri, the leader of the Nasirite people's Organisation in Lebanon left Tripoli after taking part in the nationalist conference of Arab opposition parties.

In a statement to JANA's envoy, Sa'd asserted that the sincere initiative of the leader of the Great al-Fatih Revolution by inviting Arab opposition parties in this Arab homeland comes as a confirmation that all opposition parties in the Arab homeland include in their internal rules and political programmes the subject of Arab unity.

He said: "The unity issue must be included in the internal and political constitutions especially now that we are facing a new phase in which the Arab homeland is experiencing. We are proud now with the massive popular uprisings inside the land of occupied Palestine. This is an honour for the whole Arab nation and a confirmation of the resolutions reached at the opposition parties' conference called for by Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi".

Concluding his statement he asserted the abidance of the Nasirite People's Organisation and Nasirites fully by the resolutions and the final communique issued by this conference.

Algeria's Brahimi Lauds Recent Meetings

LD222216 Tripoli JANA in English 1656 GMT
 22 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 22, JAMAHIRI-YAH NEWS AGENCY—"Abdelhamid Brahimi" the prime minister of sisterly Algeria asserted that the unity meetings between the General People's Committee of Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria constitute a brick in guaranteeing the common destiny of both Great Jamahiriyah and Algeria whether on bilateral level or within the context of establishing the big Arab Maghreb.

In a cable he sent to the secretary of the General People's Committee, he said: "The direct talks I held and the works we both achieved and also the resolutions we debated and reached jointly constitute an extra brick in building important joint economic integrated gatherings to secure our common destiny whether on the bilateral level or within the framework of the big Arab Maghreb's establishment which forms an inseparable part of the Arab nation.

Adding: "I besiege you to convey my best greetings to the leader of the revolution Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi and the brotherly people of Jamahiriyah for the fraternal hospitality and reception we received during our stay with our accompanying delegation on the land of sisterly Jamahiriyah".

Italian Senator, Delegation Meet With Jallud

LD202155 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1912 GMT
 20 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, 20 Dec (JANA)—Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Jallud this evening received Orlando Giulio, member of the Italian Senate Foreign Affairs Committee and member of the Christian Democratic Party responsible for international cooperation. He is currently on a visit to the Great Jamahiriyah.

The meeting was attended by (Antonio Lucchi), head of Mediterranean affairs at the Italian Christian Democratic Party, and the secretary of the People's Bureau in Italy.

Delegation Leaves Tripoli

LD211903 Tripoli JANA in English 1815 GMT
 21 Dec 87

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Kanun [December] 21, JAMAHIRI-YAH NEWS AGENCY—"Orlando Giolio" the member of the Italian Senate, the head of the foreign relations in the Christian Democratic Party, and his accompanying delegation left Tripoli this evening at the end of a visit to Great Jamahiriyah.

FBIS-NES-87-246
23 December 1987

24

ARAB AFRICA

Sudan

Armed Forces Succeed in 'Liberating' Kurmuk
JN221438 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1412 GMT
 22 Dec 87

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Dec (SUNA)—The Armed Forces today succeeded in liberating the city of Kurmuk, located near the Ethiopian border, and crushed the forces of rebel John Garang and his supporters. Sudanese radio reported this at noon today, citing the Armed Forces Command [words indistinct]. Soldiers fired bullets in the air to celebrate the victory. The rebel forces seized Kurmuk last month after it came under an artillery and rocket attack launched from Ethiopian territory.

In another development, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi, prime minister and defense minister, who is currently visiting the PRC, sent a cable that was broadcast by Sudanese radio. His message congratulated General Fawzi Ahmad al-Fadil, commander in chief of the People's Armed Forces, as well as our officers, NCO's, and soldiers in the Armed Forces on this great victory.

In his praise of the military for this great victory, which has made Sudan proud, Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi also asked that his congratulations be given to every soldier in the Armed Forces [words indistinct].

Further on 3 Arrested for Ad Damazin Espionage
JN221734 Khartoum SUNA in English 1708 GMT
 22 Dec 87

[Text] Khartoum, Dec. 22 (SUNA)—The secretary of the Sudanese Communist Party (SCP) in Ad Damazin, Central Region, is among the three people arrested last Sunday and who are alleged of steering an espionage nucleus for the rebel movement of Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

Engineer Salih al-Khayr and two other persons were arrested by plain cloth securitymen and their houses and the places of their work were searched by the military intelligence service, the mouth piece of the Sudanese Communist Party AL-MAYDAN said today.

The paper said some partisan documents were found and confiscated by the security men in Ad Damazin town.

It is to be recalled that military commander in the Ad Damazin area Gen Zayn al-'Abidin Qasmallah, last Sunday announced that the security forces have arrested an espionage nucleus in the area and that its members, who are working for the SPLA under the nom de guerre of People's Brigade, will be put under arrest for interrogations.

Peace Talks With Ethiopia Set To Begin
JN221447 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1030 GMT
 22 Dec 87

[Text] Khartoum, 22 Dec (SUNA)—Al-Tum Muhammad al-Tum, minister of culture and information and official government spokesman, has told the newspaper AL-SIYASAH—which was published here today—that the government has formed a committee to participate in peace talks with Ethiopia. The committee will be headed by Foreign Minister Ma'mun Sanadah. The minister added that the committee will comprise a representative from the Interior Ministry, a representative from the Defense Ministry, and an ambassador from the Foreign Ministry. He added that several subcommittees will be formed according to the progress of negotiations, which will begin in January.

The Ethiopian Government has sent its reply, stating that the Ethiopian delegation to the talks will be headed by the Ethiopian minister of foreign affairs. The reply also noted that the Ethiopian delegation will include a high-ranking official from the ruling Workers' Party of Ethiopia, a representative at the ambassadorial level from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and a representative from the Interior Ministry.

AL-SIYASAH sources have indicated that there is an overriding call to make Dakar, the capital of Senegal, the venue for the Sudanese-Ethiopian meetings.

Ethiopian Dams on Nile To Affect Nation, Egypt
JN202020 Khartoum SUNA in English 1710 GMT
 20 Dec 87

[Text] Khartoum, Dec. 20 (SUNA)—The Ethiopian Government is planning to dam the Blue Nile at thirty spots and subsequently hold quantities of water from both Sudan and its neighbour Egypt, press reports quoting an official source at the Irrigation Ministry said today.

The newly launched daily "AL-NAHAR" cited the source as pinpointing that construction studies of thirty dams have been finalized by Addis Ababa Government.

The source has however said it was difficult to either know the plans or the capacity of the dams or the financing source for the implementation of the said dams "so as to know the damage on both Egypt and the Sudan" the first, Egypt, being totally dependent on the Nile water for its survival.

The Irrigation Ministry source asserted that efforts exerted so far have failed to reach a formula on information exchange on the issue, due to the off-again on-again relations between Sudan and Ethiopia.

The paper said Sudan has been contacting Ethiopia since 1970 in a bid to open channels for the exchange of information on the Nile water issues "to no avail" the